

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is intended to cover some information related to the procedures or steps in conducting the research. In this chapter, there are four points presented namely research design, population and sample, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Before doing a research, a researcher needs a plan or strategy to gain the result of the research which usually called research design. According to Khotari (2004), research design is a conceptual structure that constitutes blueprint which is to obtain and analyze the research data. For the researcher, it is a crucial thing to know what the research design of the research is. In addition, the researcher needs to select an appropriate research design for the research. According to Creswell (2014), research designs are divided into three; quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods.

Due to this research, the researcher ascertains to use mixed methods. The researcher applied these research designs because the researcher involved the analysis of both data forms. As stated by Creswell (2014:3), the mixed method combines elements of qualitative and quantitative approaches which makes mixed method presents between them. Moreover, based on Angrosino (2007:1) qualitative research tries to understand the details of an event or action in order to

found the meaning, definition, concept, characteristic, and descriptions. Based on this research, the qualitative research design would be able to answer what strategies are employed by the high achiever students in learning vocabulary including the reasons for choosing the strategies. On the other hand, quantitative research helped the researcher to find the most common strategy by calculating the mean score of the questionnaire answers.

3.2 Population and Sample

As the source of data, population and sample have an important role in doing research. Ary et al (2010) stated that population is all group of well-defined class of people, events, or objects where the generation is made. The population of this study was the high achiever student of English Language Education Department (ELED) students at seventh semester in the academic year 2015-2016. The total number of ELED students at seventh semester was 213 students. In this study, the researcher took students who had GPA 3.51 above in ELED. There were 103 students that considered as high achievers.

Moreover, a sample is a small part of a population that is selected for the observation (Ary,et al. 2010). The students were selected because they can provide relevant information about the topic. In this research, the researcher use purposive sampling because the researcher need typical criterion in order to achieve the goal of the research. Therefore, the researcher took the sample by using purposive sampling where the criterion is the high achiever's students that had GPA 3.51 above in ELED. The students who have 3.51 above are defined as

the high achiever's students who have a high study achievement. According to Arikunto (2010), if the population is less than 100, all of the population is taken as the sample. If the population is more than 100, the researcher can take 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% or more of the population as the sample. Based on the statement above, the researcher took 25% of the population (103 students) that was 26 high achiever students.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is the method that is used to gather the research data. The method can be explained as follows.

3.3.1 Research Instruments

To get the data in a research, the researcher needs to find a suitable tool or instrument. As stated by Zohrabi (2013), the common instruments in mixed research used by the researcher are closed-ended, open-ended questionnaires, interviews and classroom observations. Thus, the researcher can choose one or more than one tools that are suitable for the research to collect the data. In this regard, the researcher chose questionnaire and interview as the instruments for this research.

According to Richards and Lockhart (1996), questionnaires were relatively easy to prepare, they can be used with large number of subject, and they obtain information that is relatively easy to tabulate and analyze. A questionnaire can be presented in various ways. According to Zohrabi (2013), there are three ways of doing questionnaire: closed-ended (or structured) questionnaires, open-ended (or

unstructured) questionnaires, and a mixture of closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires. In this study, the researcher applied closed-ended questionnaires which make the students answer the question easily. The questionnaire was adapted from Waskito's previous research about learning strategy and Oxford's theory about learning strategy. The questionnaires were constructed to find the most common strategy employed by the high achiever students. This instrument was distributed through google form (<https://goo.gl/forms/kLKnFcUkOu1ug8Fl1>) to 26 high achiever students to answer what strategies in learning vocabulary are employed by them and also to find the most common strategy.

Moreover, according to Ary et al. (2010), there are three types of an interview; structured interview, semi or partially structured interview, and unstructured interview. A structured interview is an interview in which the questions are structured. Unstructured interview means that the question of the interview arises from the situation. For semi or partially structured interview, the question is set but it can be modified by the interviewer during the interview process. Thus, the interview of this research is a semi or partially structured interview. This instrument was applied to interview the high achiever students who employed the most common strategy in learning vocabulary which is twelve students.

3.3.2 Procedure for collecting data

In collecting the data, the researcher applied the steps as follows:

1. Distributing the questionnaires by using google form for 26 high achiever students in the academic year 2015-2016

2. Completing the questionnaire and collects the data from the entire participants.
3. Confirming the participants' response to the questionnaire also to identify the reason for choosing the strategy by conducting the interview.
4. Noting down all the important points related to the reason of choosing the strategy in learning vocabulary.
5. Last, interpreting the result of the interview.

3.4 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher organized some procedures as follows.

1. Tabulating the students' questionnaire data
2. Calculating the students' questionnaire data
3. Formulating the result

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

Note :

M: mean score

X: total score

N: number of the items

4. Describing the result of the study
5. Concluding the result of the study